



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES ON LATIN SYNTAX.

[These notes are in the form of criticism of certain passages in Schmalz's *Lateinische Syntax* of Müller's *Handbuch*, 2d edition. The references are consequently to the pages of that book.]

“Die Verbindung eines Akk. mit einem Substantiv gehört besonders der alten Sprache an, z. B. Plaut. *Most.* 34 *quid tibi me curatio est?* findet sich aber auch bei Cic. z. B. *reditus Romam*, Caes. und Liv.” p. 415, § 57.

The rule is not borne out by the examples: in the extract from Plautus, the accusative *me* is not the object of the substantive *curatio*, but of the whole predicate *curatio est* = *quor curas*. The citation from Cicero *reditus Romam* probably refers to *Ph.* 2, 42, 108, *qui vero inde reditus Romam!* Here too the *Romam* is not dependent on *reditus*, but on the whole predicate *reditus (erat)*. Real illustrations of the case in point are: *nocturnus introitus Zmyrnam*, *Ph.* 11, 2, 5; *domum reditionis spe sublata*, Caes. *B.G.* 1, 5, 3. In both these examples the substantive of action is disengaged from a predicate, and takes the accusative like a verb.

“Der sog. Akk. exclamationis bildet die Determination eines leicht zu ergänzenden Verbs. Es findet sich in allen Zeitaltern der Sprache . . . mit *hem* nur bei Komikern, . . . mit *vae* bei Plaut. Catull. und Seneca apocol.” p. 416, § 62.

(1) “mit *hem* nur bei Komikern.” Perhaps suggested by Dräger, *Hist. Synt.* I, p. 369, e), which is wrong from beginning to end, as is also a), p. 368. The comedians never use the accusative with *hem*: hence read: ‘mit *hem* nie bei den Komikern.’

(2) “mit *vae* bei Plaut. Catull.” The passage in Catullus (8, 15) is doubtful: the codd. read *ne te* except two which read *nec te*.

“Der Abl. instrum. steht ferner bei den verb. *copiae* et *inopiae*,” &c. p. 433, § 100.

There is something taking here in the antithesis and the jingle *copiae et inopiae*. Yet there is apparently a confusion in this statement, of instrumental and ablative proper: see Delbrück, *Ablativ*, pp. 8 and 62.

... "Der Abl. der 2 Dekl. an Stelle der Lok. steht ... bei Verg. Aen. 4, 36 *Tyro*." p. 433, § 101.

Tyro, therefore, is to mean *at* or *in* Tyre. Doubtful. It seems rather to be the ablative of origin, combined directly with a substantive, as in the familiar *Periphanes Rhodo mercator dives*, Plaut. *Asin.* 499, and *video hospitem Zacyntho*, Plaut. *Merc.* 940; in Caesar twice. Grammarians cite no example, as far as I know, from Cicero. I have noted *Cluent.* 197, *Teano Apulo equites Romanos, homines honestissimos, laudatores videtis*. Therefore, *mariti Tyro*, as Ladewig puts it, *suitors from Tyre*.

"*Tenus* ... es findet sich als Präpos. zuerst in den Aratea des Cic., dann bei Catull., Lucrez," etc. p. 451, § 145.

This is misleading; it might be thought poetical: but cf. *Tauro tenus*, Cic. *Deiot.* 36.

"Die Verbindung *que et* ... findet sich bei Cic. ... gar nicht.' p. 461, § 178.

But cf. Cic. *D. N.* 1, 3, 6, *desertaeque disciplinae et iam pridem relictæ*.

"Dagegen hat Verg. zuerst *que ac*." *ibid.*

But cf. Lucret. 5, 31, *Thracis Bistoniasque plagas atque Ismara propter*.

"Das Fehlen von *etiam* nach *sed* ist Gegenstand eingehender Erörterung gewesen: diese Konstruktion findet sich bei Cic., aber nur noch *non modo*." p. 469, § 207.

But cf. Cic. *Fam.* 1, 6, 1, *qui omnibus negotiis non interfuit solum, sed praefuit*.

"Catull. 66, 18, *non vera gemunt: ita me di iuverint*, wie bei Ter. in der Schwurformel, später nur mit *ut* eingeleitet." p. 471, § 208.

But cf. Cic. *Fam.* 16, 20, *Sollicitat, ita vivam, me tua, mi Tiro, valetudo*.

"*Opto* hat nur in den Formen *optatum, optandum, und optabile est* bei Cic. den Infinitiv." p. 480, § 222.

But cf. Cic. *D. N.* 3, 95, *opto redargui me; Fam.* 10, 20, 3, *quam te opto esse*.